THE DEFENSE OF ADAM

Jere Wilson Describes Colonel Breckinridge's Position.

Effective Speech for Madeline Pollard by the Gifted Ex-Hoosier and Leader of the Washington Bar.

HE SCORES THE DEFENDANT

Denounces the Testimony of Perjured Kentucky Witnesses,

And Claims that the Plaintiff Sinned Only in Surrendering to the Wiles of a Plotter Against Virtue.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-The great speech of Maj. Benjamin Butterworth in the Pollard-Breckinridge case was surpassed to-day by the greater argument of ex-Judge Jere Wilson, who began the final summary for the plaintiff. He disclaimed all intention to deal in oratory, and yet he was able to use oratory of the most effective kind. "The defense of Adam" was what he called Colonel Breckinridge's position, and, to the credit of humanity, he said, Adam had always been deemed a coward and a craven. He did not attempt to assert that his client was free from fault, but that just as far as she had strayed from the path of womanly virtue she had been led by the man. On two or three important points he drew logical deductions from the evidence which surprised even the lawyers. He has a long right arm, tipped with an accusing index finger, which serves to drive his deductions nome. The long, bony forefinger was several times leveled in denunciation at Colonel Breckinridge, which made the Kentucky orator shift uneasily in his chair. It was a terrible arraignment to which he was subjected, and he would have been something less than human had he not shown the effect of it as he did . Judge Wilson will continue for an indefinite time to-morrow, and then Judge Bradley will deliver his charge to the jury, and the trial will be ended when a verdict is an-

Mr. Wilson's voice was low and impressive as he told the jury that it was his duty to reply to all the defendant had said as a witness and through his counsel. A startling thing had been urged on his behalf, namely, that this case, with all its revelations, should not have been orought. "He thinks," began the attorney, "speaking through counsel, that this case never should have been brought; that it is spreading pollution through the country, and I do not wonder. I am sorry that my friend Ben Butterworth is not here. He has said that we are to blame for spreading this pollution through this country. If what his defendant has confessed on the stand be true is it possible that such things are not to be redressed? Is it possible that in the sunlight of our civilization there is no redress? You cannot tie a millstone around his neck and sink him in the sea for the fishes to feed upon him; you cannot shut him in a cage and double lock it to keep him from polluting the women of the country; you cannot do that, but you can secure the redress that the laws of the land have provided." Major Butterworth had spoken of the revulsion of feeling abroad against this case. But he had forgotten that in Great Britain when such things became a stench in the Anglo-Saxon nostrils peers and nobles had had their black skeletons dragged from closets and had been condemned, had been banished-aye, bright stars, as had been said, had been dragged from the firmament.

THE STANDARD OF MORALITY. "Even if this were the first case," thundered Mr. Wilson, "I would be proud of my part in condemning such conduct. My friend Carlisle and I take this responsibility, and we take it willingly, even proudly. I suppose my friend Butterworth would say that if the third count in this indictment be true he would banish the woman and send the man to Congress. I stand here for a higher womanhood. I stand here to demand the same standard from woman and man. I stand against such sentiments as this defendant has uttered, that such baseness injures the man but lestroys the

Would the jury say that this defendant was to be admitted to their parlors and the outer gates locked and barred against the woman? It had pleased Mr. Butterworth to declaim pyrotechnically that the womanhood of the land was arrayed in behalf of the defendant. No, a thousand times no. He had said that the country girls of the country did not need chaperons. and he (Mr. Wilson) had expected to hear it said that gray-haired men of forty-seven

need body guards. Here Mr. Wilson produced a sheet of letter paper and said that he could imagine the mothers of the land sitting up writing such letters as the imaginary one he would read. Of course it was simply imaginary, he said, but every one could see the feminine handwriting as the Judge held it up and every one knew that it was one letter from the correspondence he has received during the trial. It was in part as follows: "Plead for the dear young girls. I cannot but feel how urgent it is for every one to watch and pray for them constantly. I was left in the world young to care for myself and I can remember how men have tried to rob me of all that was worth living for. I have lived a pure life because early took the Lord for my guide, and if] had not clung close to Him the way would have been very hard."

Mr. Wilson said that the jury had heard a most remarkable argument from one of the defendant's chosen friends, Col. Phil Thompson. It was, in substance, that as all men were bad; that as all men were laying snares, why should the defendant be condemned? He was no worse than the rest. Solomon and David had been held up as parallels of the defendant. It had been said that David was a man of great education. He may not have practiced law all his life, but he had been educated in the best schools of his land, he had a silvery tongue, he was a man of passion, but Israel had come from his loins, and he had not been condemned, and therefore why should the defendant be condemned? One story had been overlooked in his biblical researches. That was the story of Tamir, who was a country girl, and of Ammon, who was a man of passion. That episode had ended in a tragedy. There were no juries in those days, but since then the Prince of Peace had come. There were methods of peace and juries provided, and those methods were being followed by the plaintiff. But when luries failed to do their duty more violent methods were resorted to by outraged peo ple, the first old barbarous methods.

LIKE ADAM'S PLEA. There were some things which showed the character of the defendant in this suit, and Mr. Wilson spoke of the high character of Mrs. Blackburn and of how Colonel hompson had slurred her. He next reerred to the flings of Colonel Thompson at the female doctors. There had been a time when women were merely the drudges of men, but they were fast working to the front, and the higher they came the better for the world. Mr. Wilson said that the denunciation of the plaintiff as a woman of bad character bordered upon the ludicrous when it was recollected that what she was was due to the defendant. Adam's poor plea, after the fall, had not saved him from being through all ages a man of bad repute. There was a slight clash when Mr. Wil-

son asserted that the Colonel had taken Miss Pollard from the house of Mrs. Thomas to visit his Kentucky friends. At this statement the heads of the Breckinridge contingent began to shake in negation.
"If there is to be any shaking of heads over this," said Mr. Wilson, "I will call your attention to the testimony of Mr. Francis, and will remind you that when I asked the defendant about it he did not deny it."
"Oh, but I did deny it." spoke up the defendant, and his counsel seconded him. Thereupon Judge Bradley rapped with his pencil on the desk, saying: "If there is any correction to be made here it should be

made by counsel. "Then I withdraw it all; I don't care a snap about it," said Mr. Wilson, mistaking the intention of the Judge: "I referred to the correction by Mr. Breckinridge," the court explained.
Mr. Breckinridge leaned forward and inuired: "Does your Honor say that I canngt correct errors?" "You are represented by counsel, whose duty it is to do that," responded the Judge. "But it is my constitutional right to represent myself," protested the defendant. "Does your Honor rule on that?"

Judge Bradley kept on writing, and made

Mr. Wilson held that the secret marriage was no defnse against the promises made after it; the secret marriage constituted in itself a breach of the contract. Had the scene in Major Moore's office occurred in the State of New York it would have made the plaintiff the wife of the defendant. Mr. Wilson commented on the circumstances that no witnesses had been brought from Kentucky to testify regarding the general character of Colonel Breckinridge as a man who kept his contracts and was chaste. On the other hand, every one from Kentucky or Washington, who had been asked concerning the character of Madeline Pollard, had said that she was a woman, from girlhood, of the greatest refinement, of the best associates, and apparently the highest character. It had been said in defense that this bright, scintiliating, effervescing defendant could not afford to associate with a character so surrounded by such an atmosphere. Three in-nocent schoolgirl letters, written in confi-dence of youthful friendship, had been raked up. Ben Butterworth had read them, had pointed to a word here and there, and had said there was something mysterious about them. Mr. Wilson did not know how these letters had been procured by the defense; it might have been by trickery; but if Owen Robertson had given them up,

knowing the use to which they were to be put, "he is a whelp," Mr. Wilson de-After the noon recess Mr. Wilson averred that he wished to apologize for what he had said about Owen Robertson, because that person had made a deposition for the defense which had not been read MADELINE'S CHARACTER.

Attorney Stoll interposed that it had been read, and then, striking the paper on the desk, Mr. Wilson replied: "If you say it has been read, then I will read it," and proceeded to quote from Robertson's testimony that when these letters had been written he had not been old enough to judge of Madeline Pollard's character as it concerned her relations with men. The deposition of Mollie Shinglebauer was considered next, and in that connection Mr. Wilson charged that the defense had resorted to deliberate perjury. At was known that Madeline Pollard was in Pittsburg all the time that the Shinglebauer woman had testified she knew her. The repentent Shinglebauer woman, as she had been called, had not talked of Madeline Pollard, however, but of "Mamie" Pollard, and it was in evidence that the plaintiff had a sister named Mamie, a respectable woman, older than herself, and married to a Methodist clergyman. In this connection Mr. Wilson developed a new point, which seemed to impress the audience, and he went on to say that Mollie Shinglebauer had been principally called to prove that in 1887 Madeline Pollard had been a mature woman, and it was conceded that Mamie Pollard, of whom she spoke, was matured then. Concerning the engagement to Woods he declared that there was no hint even of impropriety in those relations.

The relations of Madeline Pollard and Rhodes were discussed next, and Mr. Wilson emphasized the fact that there was no testimony but that of the defendant to the effect that the dead man, who could not speak for himself, had sustained improper relations with the plaintiff. Rhodes, however, was a man who, unlike the defendant, kept his letters. Those letters had been raked up, and throughout them there was no sentence to hint of improper relations between the parties to the correspondence. The defense, however, accused the dead man of even greater perfidy than was charged against the defendant. Discussing the testimony of Hiram Kauffman and John Brandt, the speaker said that some good wader had waded through the filth of the back alleys of Lexington to bring forth this known perjury, which greater significance because it showed the character of the defense, Mr. Wilson went on to speak of the testimony of Rankin Roselle. He might, he said, have passed by that testimony as did a famous lawyer who handled "a most unique liar" by simply dismissing him with "May God have mercy on your soul. He then characterized Roselle's testimony as "a black, a damnable lie, a lie naile to the counter to be written in letters of

deepest black against this defense."

THE COLONEL SCORED. Then Mr. Wilson proceeded to attack the credibility of the defendant flercely. "He has been equally guilty with my client," declared the lawyer, "even more so, for he had taken a solemn vow to heaven, and she had not. He had broken that vow by his own confession before he ever met Madeline Pollard. He has admitted that he knew Sarah Guess, knew the character of her house, and had been there before he went with Madeline Pollard. He has lived lle for ten years; his life has been that of faithlessness to the most sacred obligations of life. He has lived a life of duplicity, of hypocrisy such as you cannot coln words to express the length and breadth of. He tells you that he went to Mrs. Blackburn intentionally to deceive her: he tells you that he went to Moore to tell him a lie. When he attempts to blacken the testimony of my client, I want to measure his testimony by the rules of law. How do you know that he is not telling this story to deceive you? The probability is that he is doing it, for he is now in the toils; he is brought to bay, and in his extremity he asks you to believe such a story on his unsupported word. This man is steeped and soaked in depravity and original sin. I want the world to know that whatever of slime is on her comes from this defendant. It is the trail of the serpent over her life. I wish all the mothers of the land could see this woman in her true light; they would open their hearts to this woman, their sympathies would well for her. She would be, if not excused, understood as not being the seducer of this unprotected man, but as injured by his Mr. Wilson expressed a wish that he had the tongue of the defendant, or his learned counsel, that he might properly pay tribute to the noble Sister from the house of refuge where Madeline Pollard was sheltered, who had supported her through her ordeal, and, with an application to Sister Ellis of Scriptural promise, "In my Father's house are many mansions," closed for the day. He will speak for an indefinite time to-morrow, and Judge Brad-

The Wilson-National

ey will give the case to the jury when he

Surgical Institute, 15 McCrea street, has issued a neat little pamphlet, which is mailed free to any address. The book contains no disagreeable pictures or objectionable reading matter, but is devoted to a consideration of the diseases and deformities belonging properly to orthopedic surgery. The Wilson-National has no connection with any other establishment in

The Best Rejuvenator.

Is pure wine, of which I have a very large stock, including California, Ohio and foreign wines. I stake my reputation as a Judge of Wines at the world's fair on the absolute purity and superior quality of all my wine. Family trade solicited. Call and try a glass. Sold in any quantity, large or small, to suit purchasers. Julius A. Schuller, No. 88 North Meridian street. Sole agent in this city for Hommel's extra dry champagne, which took first premium at

Several Engagements Between Insurgents and Loyalists.

Cleveland and Gresham Anxious to Surrender the Islands Into the Hands of Britain and Germany.

CONSTITUTION FOR HAWAII

President Dole Devoting His Time to the Document.

Report of Senator Morgan on the Condition, Cost and Importance of the Nicaragua Canal.

APIA, Samoa, March 28.-In the past few weeks all hope of peace being maintained here has been dissipated and much Samoan blood has again been shed. When the Aana people submitted their chiefs to a trial before Justice Ide, with a view to the settlement of political differences, it was thought that a peaceful method of dealing with the intertribal trouble had been found. But on the 10th inst. the two partles came to actual warfare. Two or three days before the outbreak the rebel party was supplied with a large quantity of ammunition. The fighting was started by some Aana people firing upon three men who were quietly gathering food. One of the men was killed, and, according to Samoan custom, instantly decapitated. The other two, though wounded, contrived to escape. The firing brought more of the government supporters to the rescue, and a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in one of the rebels being killed and six wounded. The wounded of the government party were brought to Apia, where they were cared for by members of the London Missionary Society. Two wounded rebels were looked after in their own district by the same body.

A cessation of hostilities for a day took place, but much excitement was caused by the news that the people of Atua, who sympathized with those of Aana, intended to attack Apia. At this juncture the consuls issued a proclamation, warning armed parties from coming within the municipal district. This proclamation was sneered at by some of the malcontents, but it had a good effect, as it prevented the town from being overrun by armed Samoans. On the following Monday an attack was made on the rebel camp, but, owing to a want of concerted action on the part of the attacking party, the government's supporters were driven back, losing four men and having a large number of wounded, while the rebels escaped without loss. Matters remained fairly quiet for about a week after this, until Monday, the 19th, when quite a heavy engagement for Samoan warfare took place, ending in the complete defeat of the rebels, who lost ten or twelve men and had a large number of wounded. The loyalists lost about the same number, and their list of wounded was also very large. In the meantime the consuls paid a visit to the other end of the island, and have evidently persuaded the disaffected in that quarter to remain quiet for a time, but an outbreak

on their part is daily expected. Too Much Worry for Gresham. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- A movement has been initiated to release the United States from the entangling alliance, as it was described by President Cleveland, into which it drifted as a result of the troubles in Samoa, culminating in the treaty of Berlin in 1889, by which the United States, Germany and Great Britain undertook a joint protectorate over the Samoan group. The arrangement has never worked well, and each of the parties to the treaty of Berlin have shown dissatisfaction with its workings. The United States in particular has been subjected to a degree of annoyance and expense that the present administration regards as utterly disproportionate to the small interest of American residents in the islands. We are at present paying our pro rata share of the expense of maintaining an exile on a German island, old chief Mataafa, and a half dozen of his followers, and our State Department is harassed with an interminable correspondence respecting small matters of detail in the administration of the islands and with the native feuds and fights with which our government can have no proper concern, at least that is the administration view of the matter; and strongest of all of the objections is the conviction that the present unsatisfactory arrangement is un-American and opposed to all our traditions.

The resolution introduced in the Senate a few days ago by Senator Gray calling for the initial step in the movement toward a release from the tripartite agreement. Senator Gray is a member of the committee on foreign relations and knows perfeetly well what the correspondence contains and what the present conditions are, but he is desirous of paving the way for retreat by making the other Senators and the public aware of the facts. Further than this a resolution has been introduced in executive session bearing on the same subject and looking to our withdrawal from the agreement. Such withdrawal or at least some material modification of the treaty toward that end may be easily effected, for Article 8 provides that upon the request of either power after three years from the signature of the treaty (and that time has elapsed) the powers shall consider by common accord what ameliorations, if any, may be introduced into the provisions of the general act. The provisions of the act are to continue in force until changed by consent of the three powers. The points upon which difficulty may be experienced in releasing ourselves are two: First, the arrangement of our withdrawal so as to relieve the United States from responsibility for the government of the islands without relinquishing possession of our coaling station at Pago Pago, for this is a future naval necessity; secas to the control of the islands, and each might prefer even the present arrangement

Samoan government. SITUATION IN HAWAII.

President Dole Preparing the Constitution for a Republic. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.-The steamship Monowai, which arrived this afternoon, brought Samoan advices up to March 28, fully confirming the Associated Press cablegrams from Auckland, which announced the renewal of hostilities among the Samoan natives. The Monowal also brought the following advices from Hawaii, under date of Honolulu, April 6: Ever since the retirement of President Dole from the office of Minister of Forelgn Affairs, he has been engaged in drawing up a new constitution, to be submitted to the convention to be held in May. The government is very reticent in regard to the new instrument, but it has been ascertained, on good authority, that by the Constitution which President Dole will submit, the executive power is to be vested in a President, who will not have a seat in the executive council, as is the case now. He will have the right of veto, but such veto can be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the Senate and Assembly. The Vice President will not have a seat in the executive council either, and his duties will simply be to preside over the Senate. The executive council will consist of five members: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Health and Education and Minister of Justice, or Attorney-general. in regard to the Legislature, it is understood it will be formed by appointment. The upper house, to be called the Senate to consist of twenty-four members, will be appointed by the President, Vice President and executive council, and will hold office for two years. The lower house will consist of forty members and is to be appointed by the executive council, the Senators and Assemblymen who have been agreed upon. They are to be called together and the joint bodies will promulgate

Washington, is expected here soon and, it is said, will assume the position of Minister of the Interior.

Preparations for the constitutional convention are being made. The election of delegates is to take place on May 2. The registration of voters for this election is now proceeding, but has been very slow, only 547 having taken the oath necessary to qualify as electors. Of these the great majority are whites and Portuguese, the natives being kept from registration by their leaders, who are nearly all royalists. These leaders openly acknowledge that they are attempting to keep the natives from the polls, and one political society has even had printed in a royalist paper a long announce-ment to the effect that the natives should have nothing whatever to do with the elec-

have nothing whatever to do with the election, as the provisional government is not one of the people and cannot last, and that the vengeance of the Queen will be visited upon all rebellious subjects when she reascends the throne.

The American Union party, although in complete control in politics, has met with opposition on the islands of Maui and Hawaii, the largest islands of the group. The annexationists, who are all connected with the plantations have strenuously objected the plantations, have strenuously objected to the part of the platform that excludes Chinese labor, and have formed party clubs under the old platform providing for Asiatic labor under proper restrictions.

The newly-elected central committee of the American Union party has begun the warfare against the Japanese obtaining the franchise, having passed a stringent resolution to that effect at its first meeting. All the party clubs have passed similar resolutions, but the Japanese still claim they are entitled to recognition, and will have rights equal to those of other foreigners. In the Councils, yesterday, the appropri-ation bill providing for government salaries for the next two years passed its first reading. The appropriation amounts to \$1,510. which is much less than the pay rol under the old administration. News has reached here from Auckland that the United States has decided to improve Pearl Harbor, with the intention of establishing a coaling station there. The fact that Admiral Irwin is at present at Pearl Harbor with his aids, taking soundings and making surveys, lends color to the report. This is his second visit on the same mission in six weeks.

Letters from Willis. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The President to-day sent to Congress another letter in the Hawaiian correspondence, being Minister Willis's recital of events on the islands up to the latter part of March. The minister tells of the calling of the constitutional convenion in May, and says the government earnestly hopes that all of the Hawaffans will vote at the elections. He says that every voter must take the oath resist restoration of the monarchy. Originally, the oath required the voters to renounce allegiance to Liliuokalani, but this section was abandoned. Minister Willis records the formation of the American Union, whose object is to secure annexation, and reports matters as quiet on the

An Old Story Repeated. LONDON, April 13.-The Chronicle this morning says that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has become convinced of the hopelessness of her case, and is said to be willing to advocate the annexation of the Hawalian islands to the United States, with a view to obtaining a pension, which President Harrison advised. A petition to that effect is being prepared for submission to President Cleveland.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Report of Senator Morgan on Condition of Plant, Cost, Etc. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- Senator Morgan has completed and will present to the Senate, within the next day or two, his report on the Nicaragua canal. The report, after referring to the suspension of work on the canal owing to the monetary stringency of the last year, has the following to say of the canal plant:

"In consequence of the suspension there has been some loss, but not of a serious character, in the depreciation of the plant connected with the construction of the canal, but all the dredges and machinery requisite for dredging, and the houses, structures and wharves necessary for the work on the eastern division have been supplied, and, with slight repairs, are in condition for the immediate resumption o work on the canal. Carefully revised estimates of the cost of the canal and work connected with it makes the total \$87,799,570 at the outside. Senator Morgan then says that the action taken by the Senate up to the present time

in encouragement of the canal created the belief and excited the desire of the country that the canal would be speedily constructed under the immediate auspices of the government of the United States, and with the use of its credit. "This sentiment and conviction," he says, "has increased from that time to the present, and it has been encouraged by the fact that the great leading political parties of the country have lared in favor of its construction by the United States as far as that may be done under the concessions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In the annual messages of our ceived a strong indorsement.

Presidents this subject had uniformly re-"If action by Congress is unreasonably delayed the company willy be compelled either to abandon the concessions and lose the money they have already invested in the canal, or to accept the offers made to them by the foreign capitalists. If either of these results should follow the inaction of Congress the people could not corsure the canal company for yielding to a fate that they could have avoided if Congress had not taken up the subject of constructing the canal through the aid of the United States. The work done on the canal is permanent, as far as it has progressed, is important as a demonstration of the final success of the location the correspondence relative to Samoa was and plan of the canal, and it will not be abandoned by the commercial world. The canal will be well built." Senator Morgan thinks that when the canal is completed the land grant alone the canal from another point of view he "To the United States, in a political and a strategic view, and as a sea route to our Pacific coast, shortened by more than half the length of the present ocean route, this waterway is of greater impor-

tance than the Suez canal is to Europe and Great Britain, or than the freedom of the Bosphorus would be to Russia. If shall result, from our indifference or dread of expansion in the direction of national duty and self-preservation, that Great Britain or any other great European power shall get control of the concessions hat we have so far refused the result is even now plainly manifest that the Central American states will repeat the experience of Egypt. Then we shall have our country broken in its coast line of trade defenses by a European power.' Senator Morgan advances the opinion that is improbable that the treasury of the United States will ever be required to advance any money either for the construction of the canal or for the payment of interest on the bonds, even while the canal is in process of construction. The interest ond, the possibility that Great Britain and on the bonds, even after \$70,000,000 has been Germany cannot agree between themselves expended, is \$2,100,000 per annum. If it requires seven years to complete the canal the issue of bonds required will be about to a cession of rights to the other. But it \$10,000,000 each year; that is, \$300,000 the first is believed by the administration that these year, \$600,000 the second year, \$900,000 the difficulties can be overcome, and that in | theird year, and so on until the seventh the near future the United States will be | year, when the sum needed to meet the relieved from further responsibility for interest would be \$2,100,000. At that time the canal will be opened and in full operation, and its income even for the first year would reach \$5,000,000 at the rate of tolls now received by the Suez canal.
In conclusion, the Morgan report says: "The plan and certain effects of this bill, it becomes a law, will put into active business employment \$100,000,000 of money borrowed from our own people, without risk to the government. Such a movement at this time would stir all industries into activity and release other hundreds of millions of dollars that are now being hoarded or employed in gambling in stocks. It would furnish good and wholesome em-

> \$4,000,000 per annum of dividends on its \$70,000,000 of stocks in the canal."

ployment to fifty thousand Americans that

are marching on the highways, begging

for work and often for food. It would

yield to the United States, at the rate of

\$1 per ton for canal charges, not less than

The Chicago "Lockout." CHICAGO, April 13.-Even the most radcal contractors in the Chicago Central Building League admitted to-day that the attempted lockout has failed miserably. This affair has proved a gigantic failure, said D. V. Purington, the brick manufacturer, "and we are willing to admit that the attempt to use boycott methods has met with signal disaster. The lockout failed because it deserved to fail. It was wrong from the start.' At labor headquarters figures were exhibited showing that less than three hun-

dred men were locked out, and some of them have already been taken back.

Charges to Be Investigated. COLUMBUS, O., April 13. - The coal miners attached to National Trades' Assembly No. 135, composing the secret order of the United Mine Workers, met to-day and passed a resolution to investigate the charges preferred by their master workman, John McBride, to the effect that John W. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, is an enemy in his official capacity to the miners. John McBride, of Ohio, Robert Watchorn, of Pennsylvania, P. H. Penna, of Indiana, and W. B. Wil-

RAILWAY MEN STRIKE

Some of President Hill's Great Northern Employes Quit Work.

Sixteen Hundred Between Larimore, N. D., and Spokane, Wash., Idle, and Others Threatening to Go Out.

DECISION BY JUDGE DUNDY

He Orders Union Pacific Receivers to Restore Former Wages,

And Severely Scores Judge Caldwell for the Latter's Recent Action-Situation in the Coke Region.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.-The officials of the Great Northern this afternoon made the following statement to the Associated Press: "At noon to-day a strike of trainmen and telegraph operators took place on the western portions of the Great Northern railway lines. The latest advices received at the company's headquarters seem to indicate that the number of men who have gone out is not large. Some trains have been temporarily suspended in the locality of the strike, but the officers of the company do not anticipate any serious or prolonged trouble."

A secret meeting at Labor Hall, to-night, drew a large crowd, under the auspices of the local branch of the American Railway Union, and at the close of an enthusiastic meeting the chairman said to a reporter: "The Great Northern tried to force a lockout on the Western division, and nothing was left for the men to do but to go on strike. It is certain that before this trouble is over 90 per cent. of the men will go out. We met to-night to talk over the strike in the west. We may conclude to go out at this end within a day or two. If matters are not speedily adjusted there may be a general walkout. The men all feel aggrieved and there is bound to be trouble." A Helena (Mont.) dispatch says: The

strike extends from Larimore, N. D., to

Spokane, and 1,600 employes are now out,

two hundred of that number being in this

city. The only trains that have left to-day are two freights that left early in the day before the strike was ordered. These will be allowed to go to their destination. When the mail train arrived at 11:25 the express and passenger cars were uncoupled, but the mail car and engine were left ready to proceed. At the end of fifteen minutes, no orders having been received for the engine and mail car to proceed, J. L. Dunn, of Great Falls, the official representative of the American Railway Union, announced to the crowd that he wanted them to bear witness that the men stood ready to proceed but no orders had come from the company to do so. He closed his brief speech by announcing that the men were ready to move the mail car. He explained that the men could, under their general orders, run the train through to Great Falls but for the fact that they had received positive orders from the superintendent that the train should not leave the station. Vice President Clough said to-night that the first word received by the company was in the shape of a telegram signed by some one named Striker announcing that the men would go out at noon on the western division. No demands had been received from the men, and, judging by the results of a conference with them recently, they were fairly well contented with affairs as now existing. Over a month ago a committee of the engineers conferred with the officials and finally signed an agreement that when the earnings of the company reached a certain figure the old rates would be restored. Colonel Clough says the present outbreak, limited as to territory and representing the sentiment of but a small section of two classes of employes, was not only unauthorized by the brotherhoods and their chiefs but is deprecated by them. J. E. Wilson, of LaCrosse, Wis., grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Switchmen, is in the city, and said tonight that his visit had no connection with the Great Northern affairs. He said he knew nothing whatever about the matter. and did not believe that many employes were out. "The strike is unauthorized," he said, "and if anyone strikes without authority, he does it at his own cost, and is liable to be disciplined. President Hill, of the Great Northern, is at West Superior selecting docks for his line of passenger steamers, and when approached by the correspondent said: "The reports are exaggerated. There are a few local disturbances along the line, but nothing to speak seriously of." The only points thus far reporting the strike are Helena and Great Falls, Mont., and Spokane, Wash. It was announced from those points that the men did not intend to interfere with mail trains, and some trains were reported as abandoned. but no statement has yet been received as

to the number of men out. OLD SCHEDULE RESTORED. Action of Judge Dundy in the Union

Pacific Wage Matteh. OMAHA, April 13.-Judge Dundy has ordered the wages of the Union Pacific employes restored to the old- to. This applies to all the employes of the Union Pacific whose salaries were cut last September. The order directs the receivers to restore the old wage schedule "so far as it relates to the men represented by the petitioners and others similarly situated; and in cases where the men receive less than \$60 per month the increased pay shall commence on the first day of March last, and in all cases where the men receive \$60 per month or over the increased pay shall commence on the first of the present month. The opinion rendered in connection with the order is a very extensive one, covering the entire history of the wage trouble on the Union Pacific and the hearing before Judge Caldwell. Judge Dundy declares that Judge Caldwell, in his famous order, misstated facts and took mallcious pleasure in passing strictures on him. The decision affects nearly six thousand employes. During the course of his opinion Judge Dundy said: "A week or so ago the trainmen in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company had a hearing before Judge Caldwell, where the wage question was under consideration. That case, in all essential particulars, was the same as this one. A written opinion was filed in the case. Some facts are stated in the case-one or two important facts are misstated, and some important facts are omitted entirely. I propose to give a history of the case and the reasons that led to the making of the order that has been so extensively criticised, and denounced. This I do here and now, because it is the only opportunity I have had for stating the reasons on which action was based. Much of the opinion is devoted to the occupation and business qualifications of the receivers, who happened to be appointed without consultation, with the senior circuit judge. Most of it is devoted to the alleged unlawful character of injunction allowed, and which was under consideration by the court, and some cf it is devoted to that part of the order which authorized the receivers to put the wage schedule in force on the first day of March, 1894. The author of the opinion seems to have taken great, if not maliclous, pleasure in passing his strictures on what had been done in connection with matters then under consideration. No one probably questions his right to do so, but many, very many, have questioned the good taste and decency of the manner in which the hearing was had and the opinions prepared. "The reasons for revoking my order are not made known to us. It cannot well be

contended that the portion of the order in question was contrary to law, or justice, or reason, and that it was revoked for such reasons. The only reason thought to exist for its revocation is the source from which it emanated. Hereafter, if any of these poor men have a grievance they want heard in court it may be somewhat expensive for them to travel eight or ten

hundred miles from here to hunt up the 'source of power,' 'the fountainhead of justice' before whom an application might be made for 'leave' to file a petition asking to have a wrong redressed which was fully accorded to all such by the order in question until it was remedied."

Foreigners Supplanting Negroes.



Mr. Thirman Denney Jubilee, Iowa.

Better in Every Way **Ceneral Debility and Heart Trouble Overcome**

A Statement for the Benefit of Others.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "I desire to add my testimony in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla that all suffering from sickness may possibly be influenced to put confidence in it, and be among those to enjoy

Good Health Once More. I had a long spell of sickness caused by trouble with my liver, which the doctor said was fast wasting away. In fact he stated that I had only a short time to live. With great effort I overcame my sickness but in very feeble health; my pulse was irregular and frequently

My Heart Ceased Beating for a second or two. I could hardly get around the room, I was so weak, and I lacked any appetite. Finally I concluded to try Hood's Sarsa-

parilla and I got one bottle. The effect of the

After I had taken the Sarsaparilla I felt much better and my whole system was strengthened. I found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent medicine for the blood. I cannot praise it too highly." THIRMAN DENNEY, Jubilee, Iowa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation billousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

Slavs yesterday to the cotton plantations of Texas. The crowd numbered two hundred, and is the third exportation from Lawrenceville in three months. An agent is working in the neighborhood and is selecting from the foreigners, who come in droves. He says that every morning there are at least fifty waiting for him to send them to work, but only the best are sent They are shipped to all parts of Texas and are fast taking the place of the negro, as their labor is so cheap and the cotton growers sfind them better workers. The workingmen of that end of town take kindly to the idea, and say they would contribute to a fund to send all in the city

Situation in the Coke Region. SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 13.-To-night the north end of the coke region is quiet, as i has been all day. All the coke works the operators desire to run are in full blast, with plenty of men, and so far as the northern half of the Connellsville region is concerned, the strike is practically a thing of the past. There are reports of impend ing trouble in the south end, but these daily alarms are discountenanced as the awful doings about to happen do not materialize from day to day.

The Pool Match. CLEVELAND, O., April 13.-The score pool game to-night was: Clearwater, 214, making his total to date 814 D'Oro, 192, a total to date of 713.

American Discovery. S. Jordan, of Indianapolis, Ind. 36 West Washington street, has discovered a remedy which is a specific in cases of cancer, and he is curing them by the score. We give a few out of the hundreds cured by his treatment: Mrs. Mary Cotty, of Ingalls, Ind., Hamilton county, cured d' cancer of the stemach of year's standing Mrs. J. A. Harding, of Brightwood, Marion county, Indiana, cured of cancer of stomach; had suffered for years. Miss Ella Buchanan, at the Bates House, this city, ovarian tumor and cancer Hiram Morehouse, of Fenton, Mario. county, Indiana, cured of cancer of nose and Ella M. Neerman, 394 Coburn Mrs.

Indianapolis, cancer of the tongue and throat Mrs. Abel Marley, Mooresville, Ind., canthe eye and nose. Mrs. M. A. Dencer, 242 East Washington street, city, cancer of forehead.
Miss Belinda Mulheran, 26 Birch avenue, West Indianapolis, Ind., cancer of lower Mrs. Mary A. White, cancer of womb and rectum, also tumor and fistula, 716 Hancock street, Topeka, Kan.

Mrs. William Sperling, Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, cancer of the jaw. Mr. H. Behrman's wife, cancer of head and ear, 146 Lexington avenue, Indianapolis, Mrs. Rebecca Evans, cancer of forehead, 302 Fletcher avenue, city. The Rev. Jesse Buchanan, of Belleville, Ind., cancer of lip.

George W. Wenz, 220 Daugherty street, city, cancer of the hand. Florence Jenkins, cancer of forehead and eye, 179 Linden street, city, and hundreds of others that have been permanently cure of cancers of every part of the body. Each case referred to here has been in the most malignant form, as well as pronounced in-



And yet lives in ignorance of the fact that a single application of the CUTICURA REME-DIES, will, in the majority of cases, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA Works Wonders, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. Porren Dava AND CHE a. CORP., sole props., Boston. 23"All About the Blood and Skin," malled free.

. Facial Elemishes, falling hair and simple baby rashes prevented by Cutlcura soup.

Nervous Instantly relieved by a Cutigether and the joint bodies will promulgate a second Constitution and fix a date for a general election of the government officials. Son, of Pennsylvania, were elected delegeneral election of the government officials. Son, of Pennsylvania, were elected delegeneral election of the government officials. Son, of Pennsylvania, were elected delegates to the General Assembly of Labor at New Orleans in November.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The Lawrence—
ville dictrict of this city made another expenses and hence cures nervous pains, portation of Hungarians, Italians and Weakness and numbers.



For regular \$2

Black, brown, nutria, pearl.

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Bargain-Counter Bicycles Are worth just what is asked for them, no more Don't be misled in trying to save a few dollars, at the expense of a season's annoyance from a clap-trap marked-down wheel. Our wheels are standard the world over, and we are exclusively

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172 North Illinois St. CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, northeast corner of New York and Pennsylvania Rev. W. F. Taylor pastor. Services, 10:45 a. m. No evening services in the church. The church will unite with others in the Christian citizenship meeting in Tomlinson Hall for evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.: young nec-

ple's prayer meeting, 6:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Congregational. PEOPLE'S CONGREGATIONAL Church -Corner Michigan and Blackford streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, James M. Lewis, Reception of members at the morning service. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:15 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thurs-

day evening, at 7:30 PLYMOUTH CHURCH, corner Meridian and New York streets; Frederic E. Dewhurst minister, Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; music by male quartet; "It Is the Lord's Own Day," Kreutzer; "Give Me the Wings of Faith." Kittredge. Evening service, 7:30; music by male quartet; "Softly Now the Light of Day," Chevatal; "Rock of Ages, Claft

Christian. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner of Delaware and Walnut streets; D. R. Lucas pastor. Subject, 10:45 a. m., Springtime Gospel;" Mrs. Goetz will sing "Ninety and Nine," Campion. Subject, 7:45 p. m., "The Way of Life;" Mrs. Goetz will sing "The Beautiful Land," De Lara. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Howard Cale superintendent; Y. P. S. C. E., junior society, 9 a. m.; senior society, 6:30, Miss Gertrude Droege leader. All are invited and welcome.

Episcopal. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-New York and Illinois streets. G. A. Carstensen, rector. Holy communion, 8:45 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 10:45 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m. The rector will preach in the morning and the Rev. C. R. Hodge in the evening.

Methodist. CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPIS-COPAL CHURCH, corner of Central avenue and Butler street; Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., pastor. Sermon at 10:30 a. m. by the pastor; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth League prayer meeting, 6:30 p. m. No evening service. Class meetings, Sunday at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially wel-

MERIDIAN-STREET M. E. CHURCH-Corner of New York. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject of the evening, "The Christian in Politics." Class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday, at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited. ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH-Northeast corner Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. T. I. Coultas, D. D., pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject, "The Indwelling of Christ;" evening subject, "The Fate of Truth." Sunday school at 2:15; Epworth League at 6:30; prayer meeting Thursday

evening, at 7:30. Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Southwest corner Pennsylvania and New York streets. The pastor, Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 19:45 a. m. No service in the evening. Sundayschool meets at 9:30 a. m. The Christian Endeavor Society meets at 6:45 p. m. Weekly prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Corner of Pennsylvania and Vermont streets; Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45; Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Public invited. TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner Merid

tan and Second streets; Rev. J. A. Rond-thaler, D. D., pastor; Rev. W. B. Dunham associate pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:15 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 3:45 p. m. Preaching by the associate pastor in West Washington-street chapel at 10:30 a. m., and in Mount Jackson chapel at 7:30

Sunday Journal

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